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1. [redacted] Komsomolsk [redacted] a considerable increase in activity, buildings, and installations under construction. In 1945 there was not much activity in Komsomolsk and there were not many people there other than the Japanese PW's and their guards. 25X1
2. The naval base and yard are located as shown in area 198 [redacted] Komsomolsk II. [redacted] work there entailed occasional trips down the narrow-gauge track to the water opposite the navy docks. Logs were loaded on flat cars from the water and the cars were then pulled by hand over the narrow-gauge track to a pond at the north end of the tracks. The north end of the natural enclosed water area opposite the navy docks was used to store the logs waiting for the saw mill. A canal paralleled the narrow-gauge tracks, and during the summer runoff months water was high enough to float the logs up the canal. During the runoff period the swamp land [redacted] was also flooded and the distance that the logs were floated was then only half the distance that the logs had to be hauled in low water seasons. From the pond a conveyor belt delivered the logs to the mill. 25X1
3. Area 198 [redacted] was a restricted area [redacted] the concrete docks and the buildings inside the area had been expanded during the four years [1945-1949] [redacted] 25X1

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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Komsomolsk. The new construction docks (closest to the concrete docks) were just about completed. The dismantling of the scaffolding was commenced in late 1949. The new construction docks were larger and higher than the docks behind them and hid them when the new building was directly in front of my view.

the yards had been greatly expanded from 1945 to 1949 and the expansion was near completion. the new construction docks were larger than the previously existing construction docks.

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4. It was in the summer of 1949 that a destroyer in the river near the breakwater [See overlay map]. Very little repairing and remodeling of boats was done during the summer months. Boats in need of repair were brought up the Amur River just before the water began to freeze and were left there until after heavy freezing. A great deal of activity took place during the cold winter months. The ships were jacked up on the ice and work was completed before the spring thaw. It was during the heavy freeze that 40 boats jacked up on the ice [See overlay].

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5. The area marked in red on the overlay and the military airfield noted on Komsomolsk Map I were forbidden areas to foreigners and the local population. The restriction included the buildings adjoining the areas.

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There was much more activity (up to the size of gun boats and tankers) at the naval repairing station at Khabarovsk than at Komsomolsk. Like Komsomolsk, most of the repairing was done during the winter months at Khabarovsk. However, there were some boats in the Khabarovsk area that were pulled up on the river banks because the repair work required on them could not be finished during the freeze up. All boats which needed repairs requiring more time than one winter season were sent up the river to the Khabarovsk area. This only included boats up to the size of gun boats and tankers.

6. In the Komsomolsk area there were no restrictions on the local population going to and from the town. The secret police had checking points at railroad stations but they checked only those who looked or acted suspicious. The police were not too strict at Komsomolsk because railroads were the only means of transportation available to the local population. Identification cards and a traveling pass were required of all civilians. There were checking points at all roads near restricted areas; these checking points were very strict.

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8. The terrain in the Komsomolsk region is generally flat. There are low hills five or six miles to the northeast of Komsomolsk. Natural vegetation consists of low brush similar to US sagebrush and wild grass

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which grows near water areas and looks similar to salt grass in the US. Due to the short summers there is little vegetation except evergreens such as firs, spruce, and pines in the hills. There are also some quaking aspen groves in the hills. The only orchard [ ] in the Komsomolsk area was an apple orchard near the brickyard in Komsomolsk. Cabbage was the chief vegetable grown; there were also some carrots, radishes, and tomatoes. The tomatoes were always picked green. Grain was the chief crop and consisted of ~~hardy~~ varieties of hard wheat, oats, barley, and buckwheat. The type of hay grown looked as if it were part weeds. In fact, weeds were mixed with the hay and no effort was made to eliminate them.

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9. Small settlements in sparsely populated areas were always very compact. Farmers traveled to and from their farms in horse-drawn vehicles. [ ] did not see any farmers living on the farms except where the farms adjoined the settlements. These small settlements were all near the railroad. Along the Trans-Siberian Railroad between Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk they were from 15 to 20 miles apart. The settlements were much farther apart than this on the BAM railroad northwest of Komsomolsk.
10. The secret police headquarters at Hormoli (Khurmuli) were larger than the police headquarters at Komsomolsk, which seemed peculiar. Northwest of Komsomolsk as far as Ebarin (phonetic spelling) the natural conditions favored concealment and undetected movement. Only a short distance could be seen from the railroad as there are many draws and hidden narrow valleys.
11. In the mountains near the Bureya River there are large deposits of coal and iron between latitude  $51\frac{1}{2}$  to 52 degrees and longitude  $130$  to  $134\frac{1}{2}$  degrees - IMW map, 1:1,000,000, Sheet NM-53, Khabarovsk.
12. A collective farm (kolkhoz) was near Dohf /sig/. It was a large farm and extended for miles. Its chief crops were wheat, buckwheat, oats, barley, and hay. Nearby was a government-owned farm (sovkhoz) which was much smaller. It produced chiefly cabbage, tomatoes, cucumbers, and small amounts of other vegetables.
13. [ ] two concentration camps for women in the Komsomolsk area which were located between Dohf and Hormoli. There were approximately one thousand women in each camp. The women were required to do the same work as the men prisoners on the railroad and logging. The women had better tools and equipment to work with, however. They had power saws and other tools whereas the men did everything by hand. The women wore boots and pants the same as the men. A few of the older women wore black skirts. These women worked around the camps. There was comparatively more sickness among the women than among the men.

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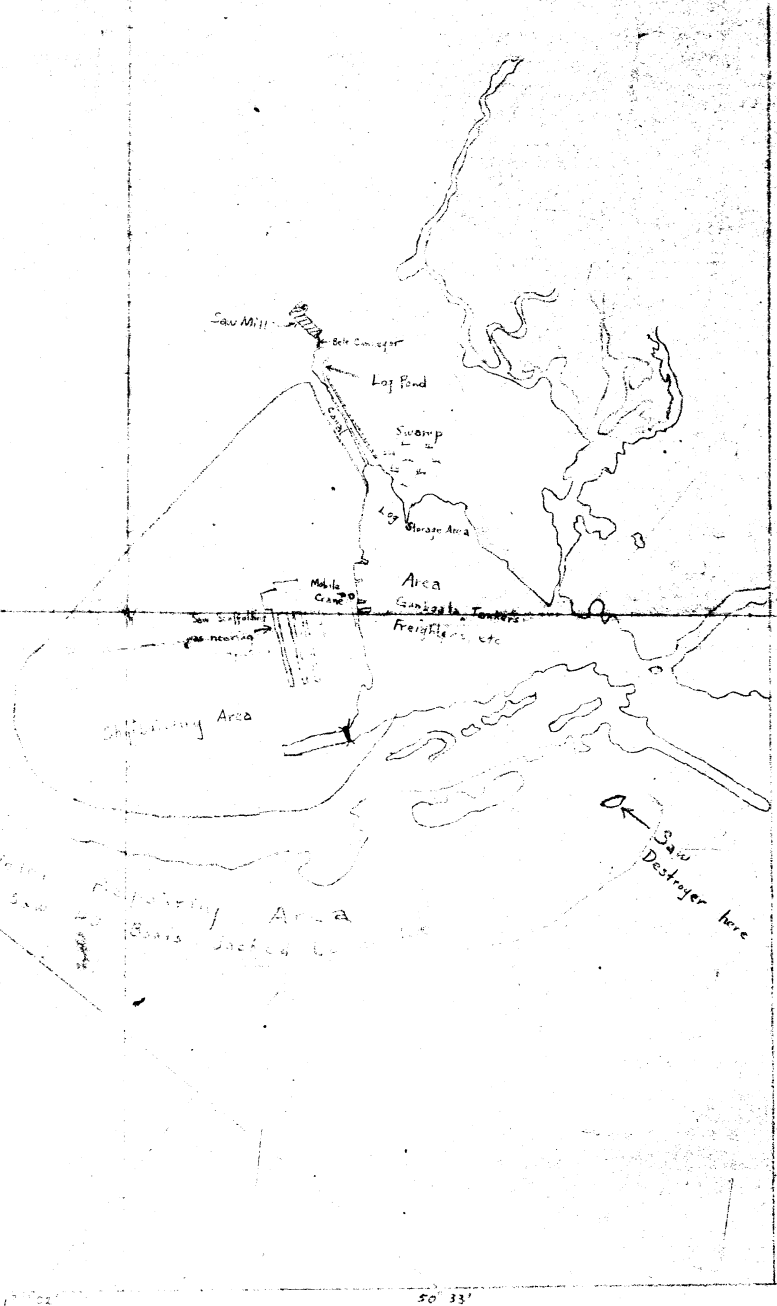
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OVERLAY FOR

KOMSOMOLSK II

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